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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — Wesley Castles, Chairman — Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-129 — NOVEMBER 16, 1953

Fall Employment Level Higher Than Year Ago

Volume of industrial employment in Montana stood at 161,200 persons as of October 15, an increase of 1,600 from the number a year ago, resuming an upward month by month trend which had faltered only once in a 21-month period, in September, when a minor decline of 200 from the previous September was recorded. All major industrial classifications except government employment and that in contract construction participated in the gain from last October.

October Sets New Record

Significance of the margin over the preceding October is enhanced by the fact that in October of 1952 the total of employment stood at 159,600, greater by 7,400 than in any previous October in the state's history. The current figure of 161,200 therefore establishes a new record for the month. Estimates are compiled in offices of the commission in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Seasonal Letdown is Begun

In the years for which records are available October has consistently marked the beginning of the winter letdown in employment totals. Climatic and seasonal habits affect the employment pattern as winter approaches. This year the volume of downturn is about at a minimum, a decrease of only 1,900 from the September figure, as compared with 3,700 a year ago, 1,900 in 1951, and 4,600 in 1950. Weather has been a potent factor in prolonging the nearfull employment of summer into fall.

Heavy Tourist Season Ended

The seasonal decline is most apparent in industrial services, with a loss of 1,400 from September level. Hotels, rooming houses, camps, amusements, hand repair trades and automobile repair were principal lines contributing to the decline, all influenced by shrinkage in the volume of tourist travel. Retail trade furnished another 700 curtailment in working force, affected by the same seasonal economic factor.

Other Industries Deviate Slightly

Transportation shows a minor deviation of 100, in railroad crews, also a seasonal trend. Government employment is down 100 from the previous month, a continuation of budgetary reductions in force. Finance, insurance and real estate diminished its employment 100, a minor seasonal jog in an otherwise stable employment record.

Construction Shows Minor Advance

Construction denied its seasonal nature by increasing its employment 100 from September level, reacting to extremely favorable weather and a fairly large backlog of active construction projects. Mining employment remained constant for the two

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MANPOWER SUPPLY INCREASES SLIGHTLY AS SEASONAL FACTORS AFFECT DEMAND

Nearly full employment characterized Montana's manpower situation through October. Labor market demand kept pace with available supply until late in the month, when a surplus began to accumulate. There were 400 more active applicants for jobs at the end of the month than at the beginning, advancing from 2,300 to nearly 2,700. Meanwhile industry was drawing upon that reserve pool, receiving 7,000 job placements from offices of the employment service during the month. Those offices report 300 more placements and 300 more new work applicants in October than a year ago.

Fewer Bad Weather Interruptions

Not only were there full numbers on the state's industrial payrolls, but there was also an absence of the usual October interruptions due to inclement weather, resulting in more continuous employment for those in occupations vulnerable to climatic conditions. Aside from a shortened work-week for some ten percent of the lumber and logging forces in the state, and loss of an hour or two on some cold mornings on Tiber dam construction, the reports indicate full time prevailed over the entire state during the month.

Trend Less Pronounced This Year

October is traditionally the time seasonal trends toward winter unemployment become manifest. The trend this year was less pronounced than in October of 1949, 1950 or 1952, while slightly greater than in 1951. Seasonal influences, such as release of workers from harvest fields, outdoor construction projects, railroad maintenance, logging and lumber, forest assignments, and activities concerned with accommodation of tourist visitors, are the principal factors in the annual fall turn from maximum employment toward the midwinter low of aggregate payrolls.

Four Year Comparison of Labor Supply

Comparison of the available labor supply as represented in active jobseekers registered at offices of the employment service for the past four years is presented in the following figures.

Active Job Applicants in State

	1953	1952	1951	1950
March . . .	9,323	9,392	10,844	16,459
July	3,249	2,191	3,260	3,880
August . .	2,069	1,619	2,370	3,493
Sept.	2,288	1,388	2,304	2,857
Oct.	2,688	1,955	2,680	3,301

730 More Jobseekers Than Year Ago

There were 730 more jobseekers listed at the close of October this year than a year ago, while the September plurality over September, 1952, was 900, and in July the difference was 1,050. This relatively large increase for a one year period in number of persons seeking work results in part from the completion during that time of two major construction projects—Hungry Horse and Canyon Ferry dams—and shrinkage in volume of construction employment on buildings, highways, bridges, and similar projects.

Lumber Employment Diminishes

Pre-seasonal weakening of lumber employment is indicated in cutback to a four day week, from six, in the big sawmill enterprise at Libby. Planer operations are cut from six to five days. This is ascribed to weakness in the market for spruce lumber. At the same time Missoula reports heavier demand for labor at a big sawmill nearby, and new enterprises of the kind there and elsewhere in the state are supplementing the total of timber employment.

Unemployment Claim Load Grows

Volume of unemployment claims rose week by week through October and exceeds that attained in October 1952, 1951, and 1948, while still substantially below that of 1950, 1949, and 1947. In general its pattern has followed that of previous post-war years, reaching its lowest level through the summer and into September, then starting upward as the impact of seasonal shutdowns and curtailments in employment is felt. Behavior of claim volume this year points to a slightly earlier seasonal upturn than normal, despite prevalence of weather favorable to continuation of outdoor work.

Highway Employs 1,200 Workers

Manpower engaged in construction and maintenance of state highways in October remained on a level with that of September and only ten percent below that of a year ago. Work was in progress at the end of the month on 21 road jobs and 11 bridge and other highway contracts, employing 473 men; maintenance work was utilizing 731 workers. Last year the similar employment was 520 and 825; last month it was 446 and 764.

Fair Backlog for Spring

Six road jobs on 28 miles of highway and three bridge contracts aggregating $250,000 were completed during the month. Work was begun on three highway segments covering 27 miles and on five bridges to cost $760,000. Contracts had been let but work was not in progress on 13 stretches of highway, 101 miles, and on 11 bridges to cost $700,000. These constitute the backlog for winter and spring impetus to the highway program.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary Nov. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(72 jobseekers; 35 men, 37 women) Labor demand was at a low level through October, though employment continued on a fairly stable basis. Turnover at the smelter was about average, with replacements readily available. From 50 to 60 transients a week furnished the principal source of additional labor. Building construction is in full progress, with ample crews and few new hires.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(269 jobseekers; 95 men, 174 women) Construction employment was at a stepped-up level through October to compensate for time lost during the strike. Open weather favored the continuance of the same tempo into November. The usual season of layoffs appears to be deferred from its customary start in October. Farm demand continued into October, mostly for beet harvest and farm maintenance, but was waning as the month closed. Present labor supply appears ample for the fall season and will present a surplus problem when winter shutdowns occur.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(87 jobseekers; 47 men, 40 women) Two road jobs were completed in October, releasing 70 men, who were promptly absorbed in pipeline and other construction jobs. Lumber and logging employment has begun to wane, as the winter season approaches. Demand from circles of trade, however, is stronger because of holiday seasonal upsurge of sales personnel. No new contracts in sight; agricultural demand is practically dormant, after brief flurry occasioned by need for potato pickers on the county's increased acreage in that crop. No appreciable demand for farm workers is expected until mid-March.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(340 jobseekers; 216 men, 124 women; 100 men and 36 women over 45) Labor demand dropped rapidly in October in all industries except mining. Some miners who spent the summer in construction or on farms are returning to their mine employment, an annual trek. Layoffs in trade circles during October were mostly of seasonal and vacation workers. Construction jobs are making good progress, with full crews, including two housing projects, change of railroad track location, and a new school. Severe weather will cause substantial layoffs along the usual seasonal pattern.

CUT BANK—(29 jobseekers; 18 men, 11 women; 12 over 45) Most of the present job applicants are office clerks, cable drillers, and farm hands, following the customary seasonal experience. Construction continued at full force through October, under favorable weather conditions. Harvest of grain crops was completed early in the month, followed by slackening demand for farm hands. Surplus of workers is beginning to build up and will probably continue at a higher level until March.

DILLON—(39 jobseekers; 31 men, 8 women) Farm labor demand diminished through October, conforming to normal seasonal experience. A road construction project is under way, with a full crew, expecting to reach completion by January 1. Railroad track crews are down to winter strength, with the season's program well completed. Six miners were laid off at a nearby mine, a usual seasonal reduction of force.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(79 jobseekers; 50 men, 29 women; 9 men and 6 women over 45) Employment is holding up well in this area, under favorable weather conditions for construction and other outdoor work. Work is in progress on three business buildings, two service stations, a theater, laying of sidewalks, addition to high school, grain elevator, and a number of residences. Demand for farm labor was normal in October, is now declining.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(12 jobseekers; 8 men, 4 women) Practically no labor supply in the area as the season of winter employment reduction approaches. No layoffs of consequence have occurred yet but the demand for carpenters is slacking as a first evidence of the winter season. Work on the oil pipeline is the major activity in hiring. The railroad is reducing track crews and surplus operators. Construction is at its employment peak, though 20 were laid off in October for lack of materials, and promptly absorbed on other projects. Hiring by farmers is at a minimum, normal at this period.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(479 jobseekers; 300 men, 179 women; 47 men and 35 women over 45) Employment volume has been maintained through October but hiring has already begun to slacken, in anticipation of a break in the weather which will signal extensive layoffs. Trade and services are the exception, some tendency to enlarge forces being apparent, a usual holiday season occurrence. Calls for stenographers are hard to fill. Construction employment continues active with crews engaged on an overpass, two bridges, school building, barracks, sewer extension, and enlargement of runway facilities at the airport. Hiring at the smelter is slow, replacements only. Farm labor demand has held up surprisingly well.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(56 jobseekers; 33 men, 23 women; 14 men and 7 women over 45) Seasonal layoffs have just begun, will probably mount through the next 60 days. Construction hiring spurted late, but is fully staffed. Building of a bridge and canal and installation of sewer extension will be completed in late November. Logging and sawmill layoffs have been deferred by open weather.

Fall Employment Level Higher Than Year Ago

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months, minor seasonal losses being compensated by slight increases in units which follow a year-round pattern of work opportunity.

Manufacturing Picture Steady

Manufacturing employment shows a net gain of 300 for the month. Within the manufacturing industry a gain of 900 is recorded in food and kindred goods processing, largely in the sugar industry, and in petroleum refining another 100. This is partially offset by lumber and logging loss of 600 and decline of 100 in stone and clay products, both affected by seasonal customs. Lumber is also weakened by the faltering market for wood products.

Most Industries Up from 1952

As compared to October employment of a year ago the gain of 1,600 is accounted for principally in the service, trade, and transportation industries. Mining employment is also slightly above that of the previous year, and manufacturing crews are up 100 despite the loss of 500 in lumber and logging. Processing of primary metals, stone and clay, food products, and employment in printing and publishing each show a plus margin. Construction is down a minor 200 from a year ago. Government employment is recorded as 600 below that of October, 1952, a result of reduced federal and state appropriations.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(28 jobseekers; 11 men, 17 women) Labor demand and supply balanced. Employment has held up well as favorable weather permitted outside work to go on. Most construction projects are finishing, with signs of winter layoffs showing. No new contracts starting, though work on three new school buildings will continue unless halted by extreme weather. Ground work has begun on an extensive flood control project but is expected to fold up when winter begins.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Boulder, Garrison—(176 jobseekers; 119 men, 57 women) The labor market is near balance but the season of heavy demand is over. Canyon Ferry employment went back up to 125 in October, for dismantling and shipping equipment of contractors and finishing up their job. Power house construction is employing 32, may continue through the winter. In Helena private high school building will be enclosed soon and work will continue through cold months. A new telephone building is being pushed with two shifts of construction crews. Street paving is being hastened to reach a winter stopping point. Smelter added 30 to its crew, brickyard 20, during October.

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SEVEN YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7	136.4
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.8	143.0	149.7	155.0	159.9	161.1	162.7	163.3	159.6	156.6	157.1	154.1
1953	150.0	148.1	149.2	151.8	155.8	160.1	161.6	162.9	163.1	161.2			

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

KALISPELL, Hungry Horse, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(312 jobseekers; 202 men, 110 women) Volume of unemployment is less than year ago, despite layoff of 150 by timber industry on account of low demand for spruce lumber. Some large lumber crews put on short-week basis. Harvest of Christmas trees is absorbing most of the men thus idled, along with stepup in brush piling and burning by the forest service. Construction of aluminum plant employing 550, slight increase from last month. Arrival of bad weather will reduce that figure.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(44 jobseekers; 23 men, 21 women) Relatively full employment continued through October, except that turnover was only partially compensated by replacement. Construction crews began to dwindle at the close of the month, with completions and partial shutdowns. Hiring in trade and service was less active than normal for the season. No new projects involving employment prospects in sight.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (81 jobseekers; 46 men, 35 women; 7 men and 6 women over 45) New sawmill enterprise nearing completion, with 55 employed, may use up to 90 in operations. Yellowstone Park construction closed down for the winter. Building of hospjital, school and remodeling of business block will provide some winter employment, one remodeling job completed. Railroad using track gangs late in season, no labor demand from shops or operation. Farm demand is low, cattle prices and near-drought the cause.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Forsyth, Colstrip, Terry—(57 jobseekers; 32 men, 25 women) Construction and repair jobs at railroad shops stimulated October demand. Layoffs are beginning at the end of the month, most construction jobs are completing and no new ones starting. Railroad track and operating crews tapering off with approach of cold season.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior, Thompson Falls—(372 jobseekers; 198 men, 174 women; 65 men and 35 women over 45) Increasing demand for lumber and sugar refinery workers felt in October, while construction, trade and services were requiring fewer workers. The lumber increase occurred in face of a decreasing lumber market. Sugar run to finish in late November. Two new fire stations under construction, to finish by June.

POLSON, Hot Springs—(76 jobseekers; 50 men, 26 women) Nearly full crews were continued on logging, construction, harvest of farm crops, through October. A new road contract let but no work started. Christmas tree cutting provides outlet for seasonal workers released in other lines, including many Indians. Claim load temporarily retarded as a result.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad, Tiber Dam—(16 jobseekers; 12 men, 4 women) Labor demand exceeded supply in October, resulting in calling carpenters from other parts of Montana and adjoining states, will slacken with cold weather. Construction work is principal factor, including Tiber Dam, school at Conrad, housing at Shelby and in Liberty county, new commercial buildings in Shelby, and grain storage tanks. New church contracted for next season. Bridge job completed, work now on approaches and three miles of highway.

SIDNEY—(45 jobseekers; 24 men, 21 women; 7 men and 5 women over 45) Sugar refinery fully staffed at 150, will operate another month. Releases from farm jobs increased flow of job applicants in October. Construction holding up well in employment, on oil pipeline, service station, swimming pool, and preliminaries to new bridge over river.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(19 jobseekers; 11 men, 8 women; 2 men and 2 women over 45) Oil drilling and exploration on even keel, will expand its employment next spring. Building construction to finish in December, other industrial layoffs may start earlier. Tight labor market through October, with surplus starting to show at close of month.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Oct. 53 1953 (2)	Sept. 1953 (3)	Oct. 1952	Sept. 53 to Oct. 53	Oct. 52 to Oct. 53
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	161,200	163,100	159,600	—1,900	1,600
Manufacturing	20,500	20,200	20,400	300	100
Durable goods	11,500	12,200	11,600	—700	—100
Lumber and timber products	6,400	7,000	6,900	—600	—500
Primary metals	3,800	3,800	3,600	—	200
Other (4)	1,300	1,400	1,100	—100	200
Nondurable goods	9,000	8,000	8,800	1,000	200
Food and kindred products	5,500	4,600	5,400	900	100
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,600	1,500	—	100
Other (5)	1,900	1,800	1,900	100	—
Mining	11,400	11,400	11,200	—	200
Metal mining	8,100	8,100	8,000	—	100
Bituminous and soft coal mining	500	500	600	—	—100
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,300	2,300	2,100	—	200
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	500	500	500	—	—
Contract construction	11,900	11,800	12,100	100	—200
Contractors, building construction	4,300	4,400	4,800	—100	—500
Contractors, other than building	4,200	4,000	4,000	200	200
Contractors, special trade	3,400	3,400	3,300	—	100
Transportation and utilities	24,400	24,500	23,900	—100	500
Interstate railroads	14,800	14,900	14,700	—100	100
Transportation except railroads	3,900	3,900	3,900	—	—
Utilities including communication	5,700	5,700	5,300	—	400
Trade	40,300	40,900	39,800	—600	500
Wholesale Trade	8,400	8,300	8,700	100	—300
Retail trade	31,900	32,600	31,100	—700	800
General merchandise and apparel	6,600	6,900	6,100	—300	500
Food stores	4,700	4,700	4,500	—	200
Eating and drinking establishments	7,100	7,200	7,900	—100	—800
Automotive and filling stations	6,200	6,300	5,600	—100	600
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	7,300	7,500	7,000	—200	300
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,900	5,000	4,700	—100	200
Services and miscellaneous	19,800	21,200	18,900	—1,400	900
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	3,100	3,900	3,000	—800	100
Personal services	2,400	2,500	2,400	—100	—
Other (6)	14,300	14,800	13,500	—500	800
Government	28,000	28,100	28,600	—100	—600
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	14,700	14,900	14,400	—200	300
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,800	2,900	2,900	—100	—100
Transportation and utilities	2,800	2,800	2,800	—	—
Trade	5,800	5,700	5,500	100	300
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,300	3,500	3,200	—200	100

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 573 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 915 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN OCTOBER 1953, AND OCTOBER, 1952

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 10-30	
	Oct. 1953		Oct. 52		Oct. 1953		Oct. 52		October, 1953				October, 1952					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1953	1952
Anaconda	58	16	68	12	72	19	32	6	30	63	93	15	104	561	665	23	37	31
*Billings	307	35	297	77	269	39	255	64	480	288	768	198	455	166	621	208	134	146
Bozeman	113	36	92	47	87	23	38	16	235	1017	1252	112	235	760	995	91	13	7
Butte	184	13	160	16	340	35	309	31	206	7	213	50	182	4	186	24	174	134
Cut Bank	38	16	26	9	29	7	18	7	52	22	74	27	55	8	63	23	27	12
Dillon	83	39	81	19	39	15	24	9	81	83	164	23	87	48	135	10	8	18
*Glasgow	118	42	82	12	79	17	39	8	141	137	278	46	116	68	184	32	10	4
Glendive	90	30	71	19	12	4	4	2	181	82	263	83	130	33	163	34	7	4
*Great Falls	312	100	230	74	479	152	210	51	340	175	515	159	307	128	435	116	147	122
Hamilton	14	3	14	2	56	15	57	13	61	364	425	8	54	223	277	8	20	27
Havre	45	7	97	26	28	5	43	12	170	41	211	61	120	20	140	62	4	4
Helena	170	75	123	38	176	54	117	32	264	126	390	125	364	84	448	181	42	41
*Kalispell	136	31	99	23	312	78	337	78	143	84	227	56	161	64	225	61	210	165
Lewistown	63	8	84	21	44	12	51	5	49	70	119	28	60	54	114	31	30	24
Livingston	83	33	91	19	81	20	68	23	97	43	140	39	89	47	136	37	57	42
*Miles City	90	25	54	20	57	12	24	5	192	171	363	86	101	53	154	32	30	9
*Missoula	227	29	149	33	372	89	145	30	724	58	782	330	610	82	692	237	170	69
*Polson	26	5	16	4	76	19	57	12	19	7	26	8	12	3	15	—	89	44
Shelby	31	5	19	2	16	5	12	1	104	63	167	28	81	41	122	30	5	11
Sidney	73	11	61	19	45	6	17	3	155	51	206	45	109	53	162	30	6	2
Wolf Point	38	6	32	8	19	3	10	2	50	103	153	28	65	121	186	26	14	5
Closed Offices	—	—	90	28	—	—	88	24	—	—	—	—	208	201	409	75	—	46
TOTALS	2,299	565	2,036	528	2,688	629	1,955	434	3,774	3,055	6,829	1,555	3,705	2,822	6,527	1,371	1,234	967

*Office Area Consolidations—Malta with Glasgow; Fort Benton with Great Falls; Libby with Kalispell; Forsyth with Miles City and Billings; Thompson Falls with Missoula and Polson.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. (1) 1953	Sept. (2) 1953	Oct. 1952	Oct. (1) 1953	Sept. (2) 1953	Oct. 1952	Oct. (1) 1953	Sept. (2) 1953	Oct. 1952
All Manufacturing	**$80.10**	**$79.49**	**$77.73**	**41.8**	**40.7**	**41.4**	**$1.92**	**$1.95**	**$1.88**
Durable goods	82.89	81.85	82.07	41.0	40.7	41.8	2.01	2.01	1.96
Primary metals	89.48	90.11	82.55	44.2	44.4	44.8	2.03	2.03	1.84
Nondurable goods	77.02	75.55	71.56	43.0	40.8	40.7	1.79	1.85	1.76
Food and kindred products	67.10	64.15	61.40	44.1	41.6	41.1	1.52	1.54	1.50
All Mining	**95.03**	**94.50**	**84.80**	**42.1**	**42.2**	**40.8**	**2.26**	**2.24**	**2.08**
Metal mining	95.34	95.34	82.90	42.9	42.9	41.4	2.22	2.22	2.00
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	**74.78**	**78.47**	**70.70**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Transportation (except railrds.)	89.16	92.86	81.63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utilities and communication	67.35	71.08	64.80	40.4	41.4	39.7	1.68	1.72	1.63

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF MONTANA
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